

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVI.

GREAT DEBATE.

Atkinson Meet on the Platform.

PEOPLE PRESENT.

of the Two Candidates with Brass Bands.

ATKINSON'S SON OPENS THE DAY

General Evans Follows, Making a Spirited Reply.

EXCITING SCENE PRESENTED

General Evans Shows Colonel Atkinson's Receipt for \$1,000 as a Fee from the State—Evans the Favorite.

Atlanta, Ga., March 21.—(Special)—The repeal of the Sherman law put an end to the use of the circulating medium through shortage of silver. Therefore, the increase of the currency has grown in importance. We are now faced with the condition that must give legislation for currency ample enough to meet the needs of the country of commerce." This from the speech of Colonel W. Y. Atkinson today.

You are not satisfied with the financial set. I am not satisfied with it, either." It was thus that General Clement A. Evans made the same question.

And it was evident from the manner in which these statements were received by the first democratic mass meeting, called



CHAIRMAN BOYD.
During the Meeting, and Introducing Col-
onel Atkinson.

Under the auspices of the state democratic executive committee, that a Wall street concert would have no chance before the date of the meeting.

The First Meeting of the Campaign.

The mass meeting of today, while not so great in magnitude as expected, was fully representative of Georgia in the character and standing of the people composing it.

The rains of the night before rendered it impossible for people at a distance to come by road, and hence the attendance was principally from sections reached by rail.

The fact that it was the first of four great demonstrations, authorized at the request of the gubernatorial candidates, by the leaders of the party, gave an importance of state interest.

It was cut out of the conflict of opinion that there would come an awakening in state politics not known since the days anterior to the war, when the great leaders of public opinion met each other before the people, and left to their arbitration the settlement of all policies and ambitions.

The campaign was also peculiar in that it introduced two new men into the arena of state politics, for, despite their previous records, they are equally true of General Evans and Colonel Atkinson. The first was known because he was a state senator, then as a distinguished soldier, and since as a zealous preacher of the gospel. The second has been in the public eye for some time, by eight years' service in the legislature, and later as a campaign manager. But neither, until the present campaign, had ventured to claim a place herefore regarded as the exclusive property of veteran statesmen. How the result of this plan of great mass meetings would take, and the impressions which the two candidates would make, was a matter of interest to those who philosophized upon such things.

"I want to know," said an old farmer from Henry, "how they all stand before I make up my mind. I do not want to wake up after the election and find that I did not know what I was voting for."

Early in the morning the Newnan band reached the city, and every now and then played an inspiring quickstep. Once it essayed "Dixie," only to find that that was looked upon as an Evans air, and that it started cheers for the soldier-preacher. Then it turned to other tunes not so likely to be distracting.

The Macon train brought down the Barnesville band, which came for Evans. The two bands, displaying a little rivalry, made things decidedly lively as the hour of 1 o'clock, appointed for the speaking, approached.

The breaking down of the platform, which was erected opposite Masonic hall, lent a little incident to the waiting hours.

A large number of newspaper men were seated upon it, who held their places with the air of men who wanted to be first on hand for the scoop. Ed Hook, of The Augusta Chron-

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Georgia on its face, read it out as Mr. Atkinson's receipt for \$1,000 fee, earned from the state whilst he was a member of the legislature. He declared that it was a receipt in full, and disposed of all claim that Colonel Atkinson might have on the state for reward.

Colonel Atkinson, for the first time, showed annoyance. In his address he was buoyant and erect; and while General Evans was speaking he listened with pleased face and great interest. The sudden reading of the unexpected paper, however, seemed to come with pressing weight.

As to the Candidates.

General Clement A. Evans reached this city from Atlanta late yesterday evening, and was met at the train by ex-Governor James S. Boynton, Hon. Seaton Granland and others who escorted him to the residence of Colonel W. J. Kincaid, where he was called upon by a large number of citizens. This morning, upon the arrival of the delegation from Forsyth, at 10 o'clock, General Evans repaired to Patterson's hall, where he held an impromptu reception. Grizzled veterans pressed in, who had not seen him since he stood in front of the federal lines, and shook him warmly by the hand. Captain G. B. Johnson, of Griffin, was introduced by Governor Boynton as "the most able rebel in Georgia."

"We are with you, general," they would

say to him.

On the Platform at Last.

The preconcerted action of the bands and the cheering of the people along the streets announced the coming of the candidates.

They were driven up to the scene in an open carriage. With General Evans was seated ex-Governor Boynton, while Mayor Boyd performed the same courtesy for Colonel Atkinson.

The crowd made way for the party, which slowly walked up the steps of the platform to the music of the bands and the cheers of 2,500 people. The tall form of ex-Governor Boynton preceded that of General Evans, and, as both men appeared in full view of the assemblage at the same moment the ex-governor stepped behind, and General Evans bowed low in acknowledgement of the cheers which greeted him. Almost immediately Colonel Atkinson's presence called for a continuance of the demonstration. He was shown to a chair by Mayor Boyd, on the right of the platform, while to the left sat General Evans.

"There is an absolute necessity that something should be done to increase the currency. Let congress give the states the right to bank by the repeal of the 10 per

centage bill, but that as the house now stands, it will simply be a waste of time to consider it.

Colonel Kilgore, of Texas, one of the members of this committee, says that he has always voted for free coinage and always will, but he doesn't believe in attempting to deceive the people by telling them that a free coinage bill stands a chance of being adopted by this congress when it has been clearly proven that it does not. He believes in fighting when there is a chance of winning, but is opposed to voting and voting and voting simply to repeat a record which he has already made when there is no chance of accomplishing anything by it.

He thinks the people will elect enough free coinage men to the next congress to pass a free coinage bill. But he thinks there is no chance of winning in the fight until then.

As a matter of fact, the silver democrats of the house are not inclined to make any pledges to the president. They want him to act on the seigniorage bill on its merits.

Mr. Cleveland's signature, and the signatures of those who will sign it. Knowing that they cannot get a free coinage bill through this congress, they will be very well satisfied for the present to have the seigniorage bill become a law.

Yet no one knows what the president will do. The chances seem about even, guessing or speculating is like tossing a penny.

E. W. B.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Mr. Bland Makes a Statement—The President Still Reading on Finances.

Washington, March 21.—Representative Bland of Missouri, who has been instrumental in the introduction of the coinage bill, has

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enter into it and affect it strongly. I am authorized by the defendant to say, and it will be supported by his testimony on the witness stand under solemn oath that he did not seduce the plaintiff and that he never knew until it was testified to by Dr. Parsons on the stand that any living child had been born to her; and furthermore that the plaintiff never did have any idea that the defendant would marry; that he ever intended to make or carry out such a contract with her.

The defendant does not desire to confess any offense of which he may be guilty, but he does wish to be judged by the facts, and not through other things."

Major Shelby then told what she said was the true state of the meeting between Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckinridge. The defendant saw Miss Pollard in a train when he was looking for his overcoat, preparatory to leaving.

"Good morning, Colonel Breckinridge," she said. Colonel Breckinridge supposed it was some person he had met, but he could not place her, so he said: "I suppose I ought to know you, but I do not." Then she introduced herself, saying that her father was a great admirer of John C. Breckinridge, and had put "Breckinridge" in her name. After a few more words, they separated.

Madeline Wrote to Him.

"Several months later, in 1884, the defendant," said Major Shelby, "received a letter from the plaintiff asking him to come to Cincinnati and assist her by his advice, and we propose to show by this letter—a second letter—in which she urged him to come to the Wesleyan college to see her."

"Hold on," said Judge Wilson, "don't read that letter."

"I won't read it," said Major Shelby. Then we went on to sketch other points in the defense.

In this second letter, he said, Miss Pollard had told him the nature of her business with him, in reply to one from him, saying that he could not come at that time. But, about ten days later, he had business in Covington with Governor Stevens, and while there he thought of the request of this young girl, and decided to go to Wesleyan college, and did go over to Cincinnati for that purpose on August 1, 1884.

Major Shelby then referred to Miss Pollard's age at the time Colonel Breckinridge met her, and he claimed that she was then not seventeen, but between twenty and twenty-one years old, and he said he would show the jury by the testimony of Dr. Williams that when her sister was born, in 1886, the plaintiff was a little girl, running about the house. She was born, he said, in 1863, instead of 1865. Major Shelby told of the first conversation between Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckinridge about the Rodes case, and he contended that Miss Pollard admitted that she had submitted her person to Mr. Rodes, Colonel Breckinridge advised carrying out the arrangement with Rodes, and, in the course of the conversation, she, not he, suggested that they go out in a closed carriage that night, and he consented.

"I am authorized to state," said Major Shelby, "that there was no such remark by the defendant, about a weak throat, which caused him to bring a closed carriage, nor a headache, which compelled him to forego the concert, and suggested that they ride instead. It was she who suggested that they ride instead of going to the concert, and, during the course of that ride, illicit arrangements were established between them without objection, but with willingness on her part. They did not ride until 12 o'clock that night, but were back at the college at 10 o'clock. There was no meeting at the public library next day to arrange the Rodes case, and no arrangement for going to Lexington, no bogus telegram sent by the defendant as excuse for her request that she be allowed to go home."

Puts It on Madeline.

"When he took the train," continued Major Shelby, "he found the plaintiff on it. They traveled to Lexington together, and she, it was suggested, that he take her to the house of Sarah Guess. He was surprised that she knew where it was located. They stayed there from that Sunday until Monday, when she returned to Cincinnati, their arrangement having been completed."

Major Shelby said he was also authorized to state that there was no suggestion made by the defendant that the plaintiff go to Lexington, but that she went there and entered Sayre Institute without his knowledge, and he did not even know she was in Lexington until he met her one day on the street. The illicit relations were continued for several months thereafter. The defendant had never visited her at Miss Hoyt's, her boarding place, but every night was at the house of Sarah Guess.

They stayed there from that Sunday until Monday, when she returned to Cincinnati, their arrangement having been completed."

Becomes Engaged to Mrs. Wing.

Between March 31st and Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckinridge called on Mrs. Blackburn to get her, and April 12, 1885, when Colonel Breckinridge went to Kentucky, he saw Mrs. Blackburn twice on private business and not in connection with Miss Pollard. He remained away until April 27th, and during that time Colonel Breckinridge became engaged to his cousin, Mrs. Wing, for whom he had an admiration and an affection, and whom he had known for many years.

"And I want to say here," said Major Shelby, "that the intimation that Colonel Breckinridge sustained improper relations with the plaintiff after the time he became engaged to Mrs. Wing, is absolutely false and is a piece of bairnry that should not be introduced here. It is an unnecessary, a wanton attack on a pure and defenseless lady."

Major Shelby told the reasons that induced Colonel Breckinridge to marry Mrs. Wing on April 29th, the date of the secret marriage in New York. She was going east; he was going west; there were reasons that induced them to wish to consummate their engagement in marriage at this time. She had but one, and he wished to make her hear to him before they parted.

Major Shelby said the defense was prepared to show, and would show, that the claim of the plaintiff that she gave birth to a child at the Norwood Foundling asylum in 1885, was false.

Miss Pollard, he continued, returned to Lexington in the fall of 1885, and there fell in with the plaintiff again. He had just been elected to congress, and was arranging with the speaker (Major Shelby) to take charge of all of his law business. Just before he came to Washington, he received a note from the plaintiff, asking him to come to see her, and, as a consequence, their relations were resumed, in a measure. Major Shelby claimed that during the visits of Colonel Breckinridge to Lexington, during his first term in congress, he had nothing to do with the plaintiff. After the session ended, March 4, 1885, he returned to Lexington, and his family being away, and not liking hotel life, he took board at Miss Hoyt's, where the plaintiff was staying; but there was no suggestion that their relations were resumed, and it was not until after she had a horseback accident, in 1887, that there was a resumption, and then only after she had been to his office several times to see him. That the defendant was responsible for Miss Pollard's coming to Washington, Major Shelby denied, and said that, on the contrary, the defendant advised her not to come.

Major Shelby asked the jury to carefully consider the statement he had made that the plaintiff and the defendant had maintained no relations for eighteen months prior to February, 1888, when she claimed she had given birth to a child.

The Pies of Blackmail.

Major Shelby claimed that, during Miss Pollard's residence in Washington, she came frequently to Colonel Breckinridge for assistance, and that, in her statement that she had been pregnant by him,

and had suffered a miscarriage, he acceded to her demands. Major Shelby did not condemn or excuse the fault of the defendant, but said many men had done the same thing, and been forgiven. The plaintiff had it in her power to do him injury; she knew she had him more or less in her power—and she used it in getting money from him, and continuing their relations.

Major Shelby went on to tell their relations until the winter of 1880-81, when he contended that Miss Pollard, through the power she held over him, tried to make him introduce her into the houses of people she wanted to know and to give her money, which he could not afford to give. He did not introduce her to private houses. She made his life a burden for him and he tried to get her to go away, taking advantage of opportunities for the development of her talents, and he offered to pay her expenses for such education, as little as he could afford to do so. This state of affairs continued until Mrs. Breckinridge died in 1882. The plaintiff in the fall of that year met the defendant while he was on a business trip in New York and proposed to him that she should go abroad to Berlin with Mrs. Willard and stay two years at Mrs. Willard's school, on condition that she went as his affianced wife. This proposition Mr. Breckinridge refused. He would not listen to anything concerning marriage, but through consideration for his family in the event of a scandal, he proposed that she go abroad and that he would allow her \$125 a month, which man in Washington could less afford to do at that time than Colonel Breckinridge. This offer, said Major Shelby, was refused by the plaintiff because she could not go with his permission to tell Mrs. Willard that she was Colonel Breckinridge's affianced wife. After this time the improper relations were resumed.

Mrs. Blackburn Suspicious.

Major Shelby then told of what he considered was the circumstances in the case last spring when the alleged engagement existed. He had previously denied Miss Pollard's statement that Colonel Breckinridge had asked her to be his wife in August, 1882. Miss Pollard meanwhile had become acquainted with Mrs. Blackburn, Governor Blackburn's widow; had been to Mrs. Blackburn's and had assisted at one of her receptions. Mrs. Blackburn began to suspect something about the relations between Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard, and had asked Miss Pollard about it. Miss Pollard told Colonel Breckinridge that when Mrs. Blackburn had questioned her about the matter she had told herself that Mrs. Blackburn that she and Colonel Breckinridge were engaged. The defendant was angry and said he would go to Mrs. Blackburn and make a frank avowal of the illicit relations between them and deny the engagement.

"The plaintiff begged him so not to expose her," said Major Shelby. "She begged him to give her another chance." He finally suggested as a way out of the difficulty that she should go to New York, or somewhere, and gradually drop out of his life, paying her expenses, and that in time he would be rid of her. Major Shelby and Professor Obermeyer. It would be shown that she was not a young, inexperienced woman of twenty or twenty-two.

Judge Wilson objected to a reference of Major Shelby to what had been disclosed by Miss Pollard's attorney, saying Major Shelby was going beyond the bounds of an option statement, and Judge Bradley told the court that what he expected to show was that he had been engaged to her.

Continuing, Major Shelby said this action had not been brought for any other reason than that he had been induced to make a proposal of breaking down this man, of destroying his character and influence, and of disgracing his family, and all because she had been to see him with Mr. Rodes, Mr. Rozell and Professor Obermeyer. It would be shown that she was not a young, inexperienced woman of twenty or twenty-two.

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Continuing, Major Shelby maintained that mere words did not suffice a contract when parties to it knew what was to be done in accordance with that contract, and this he claimed to be the case concerning Colonel Breckinridge and himself, and all because he had been to see him with Mr. Rodes, Mr. Rozell and Professor Obermeyer. It would be shown that she was not a young, inexperienced woman of twenty or twenty-two.

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A GREAT DEBATE.

Evans and Atkinson Meet on the Platform.

Continued from Fourth Column, First Page.

the democratic party. Does my opponent blame me for this?

It is charged that I ruled, as chairman of the state democratic committee, that an Ocalala man, who had accepted the democratic platform, could vote thereat.

Are the people ready to say that a man who has served his party is to be placed at a disadvantage because of it? The colonel went on to argue that if it went out that activity in politics would be a bar to ambition in case of success, then there would be no workers to achieve success with.

I have answered every call," he exclaimed vigorously. "I ask no reward, only that I be placed upon my merit and be given an equal chance. I know the bold leaders have upon the people. I come before you as one of the younger generation. I do not meet in this campaign one who has rendered known and signal service during the last twenty-five years. If he posed as a leader of the people during reconstruction it has not been ascertained. In 1890 it was understood that he had an ambition to be governor. It is understood that he did not give up that ambition, but merely postponed it to some more convenient season. If true, he should have rendered service since. If he has his friends are ignorant of it, I note his activity in organizing Evans clubs. How many democratic clubs did he organize in 1892? I want no sideshow, but evidence that he was one of those who bared their breasts to the enemy. If he offered his services to the party in 1892 to whom did he offer them? A man who is spontaneously called to the governorship in 1894 could not have been overlooked by the party in 1892. If he was called upon what answer did he make? The man who is able to organize clubs for himself ought, when the party is in peril, willing to organize for it. A democrat who does not measure up to the requirements of the party does not deserve promotion. Today the sad news comes of Alfred H. Colquitt's affliction. (A voice-hurrah for Turner.)

Mr. Atkinson.—Let us turn all democrats to Atkinson.

What service has my friend done the party, the schools, and up to the time he became a candidate?

A voice—He didn't do it!

I plead my cause with becoming modesty. I introduced and carried through the bill to make the office of commissioner of agriculture elective. The bill putting the telegraph service under control of the railroad commission is mine. With Mayor Goodwin, of Atlanta, I was the author of the measure for the settlement of the bermuda, in which only the taxes were returned. I was appointed by the governor as attorney to proceed with the lease negotiation. It was a private retainer and I was paid for it. I introduced the bill for the establishment of the girl's normal school. During my service in the legislature the public school fund increased from \$400,000 per annum to \$1,250,000 per annum.

Ah, Here It Is!

"You have heard," said the colonel, with a broad smile, "that I was making war on the Atlanta ring. I have said that the Atalanta politicians were making war upon me. I have never called it a ring, but the Atlanta papers have. Atlanta's people are noble and thrifty, and I hope to encourage them by officially opening their exposition in 1895 as governor."

Relaxing the smile which he had kept up during this recital Colonel Atkinson declared:

"It is bad policy to put all the offices in one community. We boys in the country are entitled to some consideration.

"I have a right to plead for equal rights—for such a campaign that when the canvass is ended every democrat can get into line."

"One or the other of the two candidates must go down in defeat. I am here to say that if defeated, I will not only support the nominee, but will go upon the stump and give all the power I have to aid in the election of the democratic nominee. If I am nominated will my opponent do likewise?"

A disturbance being threatened from a couple of ardent partisans on the stage, Colonel Atkinson, spreading his arms out in shape of a cross, exclaimed:

"Peace! Peace! Peace!"

And there was peace!

"Where does my friend stand on the

son recognized the fact that the Griffin meeting was his home appointment, and naturally had every right and temptation to carry it.

Notwithstanding all this, that he was at home, and had done his very best, not over one-third of the entire assemblage was for him. This was plainly demonstrated at the opening of Colonel Atkinson's speech, when his supporters made frantic efforts to stammer the meeting. They arose in a body, cheered wildly, threw their hats in the air, and otherwise made their enthusiasm known.

To the practiced eye it was plain that the persons thus enthused constituted not over one-third of the meeting.

When General Evans arose he was listened to by the Atkinson men with the most profound attention. They soon began to cheer him as liberally as they did their own candidate, and it soon became evident that Evans was in the saddle again!

P. J. MORAN.

THE GRAND OLD SOLDIER Was Given a Rousing Reception—His Splendid Speech.

General Evans was greeted with a most hearty reception as he rose in response to Captain Boyd's introduction. As the grand old soldier rose the cheering was so enthusiastic that it was several minutes before he could proceed. Finding that there

was no workers to achieve success with.

"I have answered every call," he exclaimed vigorously. "I ask no reward, only that I be placed upon my merit and be given an equal chance. I know the bold leaders have upon the people. I come before you as one of the younger generation. I do not meet in this campaign one who has rendered known and signal service during the last twenty-five years. If he posed as a leader of the people during reconstruction it has not been ascertained. In 1890 it was understood that he had an ambition to be governor. It is understood that he did not give up that ambition, but merely postponed it to some more convenient season. If true, he should have rendered service since. If he has his friends are ignorant of it, I note his activity in organizing Evans clubs. How many democratic clubs did he organize in 1892? I want no sideshow, but evidence that he was one of those who bared their breasts to the enemy. If he offered his services to the party in 1892 to whom did he offer them? A man who is spontaneously called to the governorship in 1894 could not have been overlooked by the party in 1892. If he was called upon what answer did he make? The man who is able to organize clubs for himself ought, when the party is in peril, willing to organize for it. A democrat who does not measure up to the requirements of the party does not deserve promotion. Today the sad news comes of Alfred H. Colquitt's affliction. (A voice-hurrah for Turner.)

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Opponent here was called upon for an expression of his views, and my old democratic heart was glad to find that he was in full accord with me. Then a little later, after there had been announcements of my possible candidacy, there were various discussions as to who should be a candidate and the result was the refusal to run of a number of distinguished Georgians, any one of whom would have made a good governor.

Then, on the first of January my honored opponent conceived it to be his duty—and certainly it was his right—to interpose his personal objection to my candidacy. Now, if there is one difference between us it is this: He states it about this way, with two sides to it. First, if there is one man who, of all the men in Georgia, should not, on account of utter uselessness and worthlessness, be governor, your humble servant is that man, and second, of all the men in all this state, of Georgia, high or low, rich or poor, wise or infirm, distinguished or undistinguished—of all the great leaders or humble citizens, there is but one who is or an archary or despotism. Two ideas of government.

"My fellow citizens," he began, "I want to speak to you today in words of truth and soberness and tell you how I stand and how I feel with regard to all of these matters, but if you continue this way I'm very much afraid it is going to be difficult for me to be heard. I am extremely anxious to be heard, and I very much desire to speak to be of some service to you now, even if I never have been before in my whole useless life!"

This was deeply interested in the Great Debate Between Evans and Atkinson

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The Ball is Rolling!

We recently called attention to the work which the press of the state is doing for the success of the exposition. But new evidences of its hearty co-operation are coming in every day. To hear some of the editors talking one would imagine that the great event was only a matter of a few days, so strongly are they urging upon the people the importance of active and immediate work in the matter of local representation.

It should be borne in mind, of course, that our mints would still be open to the free coinage of gold on the present terms and that these terms are as favorable to the owners of gold bullion as those of any country. There would be no mint in the world where gold would be exchanged for higher values. This is a very important fact to remember. But the editors are on the right line, and the sooner the people go to work in this direction, the better it will be for their counties. Local correspondents of weekly newspapers are sending in reports of general interest in country districts every day, and if the counties do not show up well when the general roll is called, it will not be the fault of the people.

Georgia is on her mettle now; she has put herself to the test, and she will acquitted herself with honor. The mere mention of the exposition has been in the nature of an inspiration everywhere; it has had a healthful effect upon business, and has stimulated industry and enterprise.

The leaders of these factions had been holding a harmony convention in Dallas, and they adjourned perfectly well satisfied with the results of the conference. Harmony has been restored, and the democrats are correspondingly elated.

The basis of harmony was, as it should be, the democratic platform. There is no other basis of harmony for democrats. Those who endorse the platform are democrats, while those who do not endorse it in all its parts are not genuine democrats. The platform is the gauge, or measure, and there is no other.

The bone of contention between the Texan factions was the administration. One faction wanted to endorse Mr. Cleveland and the other wanted to endorse the platform. It was made perfectly clear to all after consultation that the platform is the thing, and both factions unanimously joined in re-endorsing and reaffirming that instrument, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. We reiterate our endorsement of the national platform adopted in Chicago in 1892 as the true expression of democratic faith, and stand a unit ready to send the same to the convention of our democratic party in the execution of the demands of the demands of said platform.

2. The endorsement of the national democratic platform, but the relegation of all endorsements of men and measures to the state platforms.

3. That the county organizations organize as they existed prior to the Houston state convention of 1892.

This is a very happy ending to the unnecessary faction fight that has been going on in Texas for some time. It is a result that brings everybody into line for the people and for the party of the people. A resolution endorsing Mr. Cleveland was not offered, nor was it necessary. The endorsement of the Chicago platform was an endorsement of all who take their stand on that document. To endorse the platform is to endorse Mr. Cleveland if he stands on it, it would be a farce for a democratic convention to endorse him.

Men are ephemeral. They rise and pass away. They live their brief hour and are no more. It is the doctrine—the essence of things—that survives. The democratic party was born with the first conception of freedom that dawned on the mind of man. It will live as long as the human race survives.

For this reason we place democratic principles above Mr. Cleveland—not only above Mr. Cleveland, but above any man that has lived before him or that will come after him. Men change, but principles are immutable.

We are inclined to believe, therefore, that the harmonizing of the Texan factions on the Chicago platform is the happiest of recent events in the history of the democratic party in the south. We have no doubt that some of the Texan politicians prefer Mr. Cleveland's financial policy to the policy set forth in the platform. Such men are to be found in Georgia and in every state. But these politicians have a wholesome fear of the people, and they conform their views to fit the situation.

We congratulate the democrats of Texas on the wholesome and far-reaching results likely to attend their harmony convention.

The Payment of a Penalty.

We clip the following from The Indianapolis Journal:

The Constitution says Gresham is to blame and is solely responsible for the Hawaiian blunder. But will The Constitution dare affirm that in November, 1892, the democrats elected Walter Q. Gresham to the presidency? Cleveland, not Gresham, is generally believed to have been elected.

The Constitution will most assuredly not say that the democrats elected Mr. Walter Q. Gresham to the presidency in 1892. At the same time it may be said, with equal emphasis, that if the people had had opportunity to vote on the question, so distinguished a republican as Mr. Walter Q. Gresham would not have been put in the most responsible position in the democratic administration.

Mr. Gresham as a member of the cabinet was not dreamed of as a possibility when the democrats elected their presidential ticket. Had it been known in advance that such an eminent republican as Mr. Gresham was to become one of

the chief cooks and bottle washers of a democratic administration, the democratic majority would probably not have been as large as it was. Mr. Gresham's republican meddling in the Hawaiian business has not reflected any credit on the administration. We repeat it, Mr. Gresham is largely responsible for the series of blunders made in the Hawaiian controversy and the discredit resulting to the administration is but the penalty of putting one of the most prominent republicans in the country in the McGregor seat at the democratic banquet.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

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Where to Find The Constitution.

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(WASHINGTON)—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 163 Vine street.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 125 Fifth avenue;
 Fifth Avenue hotel news, 21 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium Annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1894.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

GOES ON AS USUAL.

When all the mules are mounted
 And runnin' wild to win;
 When all the cash is counted,
 And all the votes are in;

When all the strife is over,
 And all the flags are raised,
 Singing for joy and clover,
 It's still the same old world!

A TAMED TYRANT.

Do not say that March is over,
 In the beamish, sultry south;

He has golden hair and curly,

Red and smiling is his mouth.

Can it be he's growing fonder
 Of the simple hills and streams,

Or that April smiling yonder,
 Makes the light in which he dreams?

—F. L. S.

This is delightful June weather. You

can dig bait by moonlight and fish in your shirt sleeves and the river.

THE WAY IT GOES.

"What's John done now?"

"He's a-harmin' in 'dinin'."

"What's the old man doin'?"

"He's a-plovin' in English."

The school exhibition cometh on apace, and the same old boy is getting the burning deck ready for business.

THE OLD STUMP.

The old, old stump, in the old cornfield—

Think not that it is done;

Though rough and tough, it is still well heeled.

And busy from sun to sun.

For the candidate mounts it and lets you know

Know what he is running for;

And the stump knows well what he has to tell.

For it hid him during the war!

Samuel Minturn Peck has refused a flattening offer to mount the platform and read his poems. Peck, though a poet, weighs 200 pounds, and is fearful that he will break down the platform.

WHERE THE TROUBLE CAME IN.

"There is a discrepancy in these election returns."

"I know it! Smith's men only voted twice. Ballots run out before sundown."

It is probable that Riley and Sherley will not come south this season. We had hoped to have them in Atlanta, but the pragmatists have been changed.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

Clarksville Advertiser: The Bland bill is a measure looking towards the recognition of the right of the states to coin their own money and the opposition of Wall street, and these are reasons that command the measure.

The bill now goes to the president for his approval or his veto. It is thought by some that he is opposed to the bill, but we cannot believe that the president will veto a measure that has received the support of so large a majority of democrats and been approved so strongly by both branches of congress.

CLARKSVILLE'S CRITICS.

Newspaper comment on the Breckinridge case is as various as it is amusing. The fish is in the river an' the lie is in the man.

An' you see the worms wiggle in the ancient oyster can;

Just cork your little demijohn, an' then fer pleasure plan.

When the fish is in the river an' the lie is in the man! —

Great are the uses of adversity. A Georgian who was strung up by a lynching party escaped with his life, stole the rope and cut it to a dime museum for \$10.

LET HER GO!

Let the world go as it will!

Wherefore should you care?

When you meet to climb the hill—

Swin the river clear!

Take life as it comes along—

Don't kick up a row;

Say you say and sing your song;

You'll get there somehow!

AN OLD PAINTER.

The Stewart County Hopper's man has in his possession a copy of the Massachusetts Magazine, published at Boston, dated May 1, 1892. The magazine was given to the state exposition, and was sold for \$200.00 subscription to secure its success, and the plucky city walks right on to the capitol's office and planks it down.

IT IS AMAZING.

From The Clarksville, Ga., Advertiser.

The way Atlanta is booming her exposition is amazing. It will be the largest ever held in the south.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE,

THE OLD HAND LOOM.

Rome, Ga., March 21.—Editor Constitution: We have always had a good grand celebration on St. Patrick's day, and Colorado, too, has a good one.

John C. Colquitt, who is the owner of the old hand loom, has been making a full complement of cloth for the past two years.

He has had a good many orders.

Now we propose to launch out upon another expedition, somewhat different, yet peaceful. We propose to show what can be done in the line of manufacture, especially handicraft. Make room for us, we will command him for his place.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Lawrenceville Herald: The Irish had a grand celebration in Atlanta on St. Patrick's day, and Colorado, too, has a good one.

John C. Colquitt, who is the owner of the old hand loom, has been making a full complement of cloth for the past two years.

Now we propose to launch out upon another expedition, somewhat different, yet peaceful. We propose to show what can be done in the line of manufacture, especially handicraft. Make room for us, we will command him for his place.

COLUMBUS ENQUIRER-SUN: Throughout Georgia the news from Washington in our telegraphic columns announcing that Senator Colquitt has suffered another apoplectic stroke, this time in his throat, and that his condition is extremely critical, will be read with much interest. The news was received from Columbus, delivered the anniversary address. There is no more distinguished Irishman in Atlanta than Colonel O'Cox.

VALDOSTA TIMES: In the event that the amendment to the constitution, creating two more judges for the supreme court, is adopted, the friends of Judge Spencer R. Atkinson are talking of putting him forward for one of the places. He has been successful as judge of the Brockswick circuit will command him for his place.

TAKE ANY VIEW OF HIS FUTURE THAT SUGGESTS ITSELF, AND HE HAS A HARD ROW TO HOE.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

An important meeting of the exposition board will be held at the headquarters in the Constitution building, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

IN SOME RESPECTS THIS WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT MEETING THAT HAS YET BEEN HELD AND A FULL ATTENDANCE IS DESIRED.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE BOARD IS, THEREFORE, URGED TO BE PRESENT. ALL SHOULD BE ON HAND PROMPTLY AT THE HOUR NAMED, SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO UNNECESSARY DELAY.

NOT THAT THE QUESTION OF COINING THE SILVER DOLLAR IS AGITATING THE COUNTRY, THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION OF THE WORD IS GIVEN IN THE CULTURE DICTIONARY:

"SILVER DOLLAR: Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative, specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to coined or to be coined."

THIS DEFINITION HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED, AND HEADQUARTERS ARE APPROVING IT.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD TO REMONSTRATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

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TY OF MILLEDGEVILLE

ds for Sale.

ids will be received at the office of
treasurer in the city of Milledgeville,
on or before Tuesday, the
of April, 1894, for a series of \$12,000
of the city of Milledgeville, Ga.,
to be dated May 1, 1894,
cent, payable annually on De-
cember 1st, to the denomi-
nation of \$1,000.
Eighteen bonds
and thirty bonds, each of \$100
the said \$100 bonds to be retired each
the whole of said sum shall be
off and discharged within thirty
in date of issue.

It is desired to receive any
G. W. CARAKER, Mayor,
Clerk and Treasurer,
Ga., February 23, 1894.

TRICTURE.
CE FREE I have nothing
my fellow sufferers with
those who are situated in
the South. I am
stricken from stricture for
many months, but was
treated by many doctors
and remedies, but was
not cured. I am trying on
address with stamp, and
history of my own case, get
without cutting or case, ad-
dude, Box 6, Atlanta, Ga.

ment to Charter.

A FULTON COUNTY—The peti-
tion of S. C. Moore, to the Pe-
tition of the City Excise Com-
munity, shows that it desires
to be granted by this court January 28,
by these alterations and ad-
ditions that it may be changed
from the name of the Gate
and Spring Inn Company
the right to suspend the
use of excise tax at its option
and the manufacture
in mattresses, spring beds and
of furniture to increase its capi-
tality thousand dollars less
solution of the stockholders
to buy, sell or hold both
personally or a corporate
all things which a corpora-
do. This petition is granted.
January 21, 1894.

W. T. MOYERS,
Petitioners' Attorney,
filed 1st day, February 1894.
G. H. TAYLOR,
Clerk Superior Court,
Feb 22, mar 1 8 12 22 22 22.

Sales for April 1894.

S. D. COOPER,
Attala County, Ga.J. J. BARNES,
Sheriff.OF INTRODUCTION OF
OF Constructing Sewer,
hebels given that
the mayor and
the city of Atlanta, held on
of the sewer from Jackson street
Lyons Avenue to Hilliard
and Lyons Avenue along and
to ally, character, material and
sewer are
on street to Hilliard
8-inch vitrified pipe;
venue to all of 16-inch
brick manholes and catch
to be built at an estimated
unit cost of \$100,000,
to be built in accordance with
the charter of said city,
per linear foot upon the
each side of said sewer,
will come up for second
regular meeting of council
GODWARD, City Clerk.

Expectorant
ures Your Colds.

America!

Drugs

MR. J. H. THIBADEAU.

We will press the claims of Atlanta for the Grand Army.

ELECTED TWO DAYS AGO IN SAVANNAH

As the Representative of the Georgia and South Carolina Department of the Grand Army—An Interview.

Mr. J. H. Thibadeau, who will represent the departments of Georgia and South Carolina at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Macon next August, has returned to the city.

His loyalty to Atlanta has always been known, and in urging the claims of this city, of which he has been a resident for the last twenty-four years, he will leave no stone unturned and desist from no effort that is calculated to bring about the desired end.

Mr. Thibadeau, in company with Mr. F. Averill, another delegate to the encampment which was held in Savannah last Monday, came up from the Forest City yesterday. They were both very much pleased with the treatment accorded them by the people of Atlanta, and especially with the fraternal intercourse enjoyed with their comrades of the army.

"We had a delightful meeting," said Mr. Averill, "and after the business of the day was finished we enjoyed the sights in riding over the city. Savannah is a typical city of the south, and her people are courteous, brave and sympathetic."

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"I intend to go for Atlanta," said he, "as soon as I can get out, as yet I have considered a thorough plan of presentation, but all of the arguments which can possibly be suggested will be grouped and presented in the most urgent way. I am no public speaker and do not claim to be gifted in any of the arts of oratory, but I think I can make it appear by a calm, distinct and sensible talk that Atlanta is the place for the next encampment of the Grand Army. It will not be speech-making as such that will carry me along, so much as an earnest and persistent effort that will bring the Grand Army to Atlanta."

"Have you any reason to hope, with good assurance, that Atlanta will be successful in this undertaking?" was the question asked by the representative of the Constitution.

"I am not able to foreshadow the result," said Mr. Thibadeau, "but I have a strong hope and one that is well grounded, in my opinion. Two or three years ago, when the matter was first hinted at, the claims of Atlanta were given so large as that of the Grand Army. Her growth, however, since that time and the spirit which has vented itself in the movement has changed the respect of the world, and she has made for the great extent of the world as well as for the whole world, what the sentiment in favor of Atlanta is growing every day and there is no telling what limit it may reach before the next encampment is held."

"About how many do you suppose would attend the national encampment bring to this city?"

"Perhaps as many as 200,000 people, including the families of those who belong to the Grand Army. In the last procession I witnessed there were thousands upon thousands of men in uniform, and it took twelve hours or more to pass a given point. There is a great thing for Atlanta to procure the encampment, in addition to the money it will bring to the city, and all advertise her in many ways. The dispersion of such a crowd will carry her fame as a city into all parts of the country."

"Do you think Atlanta will be able to accommodate a large crowd?"

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is one of the most substantial and prominent men of Montgomery.

Sanderville, Ga., March 21.—(Special.)—At the Baptist church this morning at 11:30 o'clock, Mr. G. W. Stubbins of Millidgeville, was married to Miss Bertha Wickes, Rev. W. C. E. Wickes officiating. The ceremony was beautiful and impressive manner. The church was handsomely decorated and was filled with relatives and friends before the Rev. Mr. Wickes officiated. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Isadore Newman. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy young couple took carriages to Tewell and boarded the noon train for the home of the groom in Millidgeville.

Dr. J. W. Scott, who until recently was pastor of First Street Methodist church in West End, and is one of the largest churches in St. Louis, has been invited to deliver a series of six lectures in the building a great summer school of scholars and students, the Flowery Kingdom. The cause of this invitation is Dr. Lee's book, "The Making of a Man," which has been well received and has caused quite a sensation in that country. So much impressed were the Japanese that they have extended an invitation to Dr. Lee to speak to them for a trip to Egypt, Greece, Italy and the like. Dr. Lee will leave in a few weeks for the latter country.

His loyalty to Atlanta has always been known, and in urging the claims of this city, of which he has been a resident for the last twenty-four years, he will leave no stone unturned and desist from no effort that is calculated to bring about the desired end.

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STOCK ADVANCING.

Southwestern Has Gone Up \$32 a Share in Two Months.

MAJOR HANSON STIRRED THEM UP

Bibb's Democrats Propose to Get Up a Meeting to Answer the Major—What the Prohibitionists Did.

MacOn, Ga., March 21.—(Special.)—The important detailed proceedings of the meeting of the executive committee of the Georgia State Prohibition Association, which was held in Macon yesterday, have not been published. The following action was taken:

A subcommittee, consisting of A. A. DeLoach, of Atlanta; J. A. Scarboro, of Atlanta, and A. J. Hughes, of Norwood, was directed to consider and make a report upon the question of organizing a Southern Temperance Publication Society.

The subcommittee made a report recom-

mending the formation of such a society and the raising of funds for that purpose. The report was adopted and the measure recommended to the approaching state convention.

Having consolidated our space, we are astonished. Yes, they cost very little more than imported wools are less than some. Yet it is just as you say, the wools will do. Oh, yes, we are much in favor for an early dress, of course, more of them are sold. No.

Certainly the fine Silks cost more such as Duchesse Satin, Moire, Asnure, etc., but these soft, light weights, in figures and stripes, are the Wash Silks are very low; even as low as 35c per yard.

Should Women Woo?

The subject indicated in our caption has recently been much written about in just nowise. It goes without saying that our young men have made a change in procedure. However, in the discussions which have been going on, only a small number of the ladies have supported the negative side of the question, and the majority of course with certain proposed innovation.

It really makes very little difference which side the young men from so long ago as making the advance as far as command the elements of success for can try on the word work. The new departure would profit by the experience of men who have demonstrated their ability in this line.

The man who starts out a "wooing," and who really means business, never fails to forego doing it himself, but with a hand-set diamond ring from J. P. Stevens & Bro., the jewelers, for he knows that therein lies the secret of success.

Let us not make the hint and possess themselves with one of these rings whether they contemplate it or not. The men of Ohio, who which looks the mark of Governor Northern, and while waiting for the result of the fight, the Cincinnati detective is quietly spending his time at the Aragon.

The man who is wanted in Cincinnati is William A. Morgan, of Dawson, Ga., who disappeared from the Queen City a year ago, an embezzler to the extent of several thousand dollars. Morgan is originally a Georgia man, but he went to Cincinnati a few years ago and entered business. He did fairly well, established a credit, up to a year ago he occupied an important place with the large dry goods house of Vorhees, Miller & Co.

Morgan disappeared a year ago, and his search was conducted throughout the country until last week. Telegrams were sent in every direction, but Morgan escaped.

Last week information was received in Cincinnati that Morgan was in Dawson, Ga., where he had been leaving the Queen City, and established him. He had come quite a prominent man there.

Chief of Police Deetsche immediately telegraphed to Chief of Police J. C. Savage, of Dawson, asking the latter to arrest Morgan. Much to the surprise of the members of the police, Savage replied that he would not make the arrest until a regulation and warrant were sent him.

When this telegram was received, it was decided to send here for Morgan. Detective Ryan was sent with a warrant and requisition and reached Atlanta yesterday. He was notified before leaving for Dawson that a strong fight would be made against the issuance of the requisition by the city until the fight was decided in favor of the other. He regarded a trip to Dawson as the best way to get the circumstances. Colonel Guerry, attorney for Mr. Morgan, wired yesterday that he would come to the city once to fight the papers.

Morgan was seen in the city, enjoying the sights of the city. He was taken for an extensive drive over the city by Chief of Police Deetsche, and the two men had a good time.

Ryan says he was at the Columbus, O., post office yesterday and Redwood was pointed out to him.

"Redwood has on striped pants, and I think more a person shirt, but I am quite sure he wears a heat collar and tie," said the detective.

EULOGIES OF GENERAL DOW.

Temperance and Prohibition Societies to Celebrate His Birthday.

The societies of the temperance and prohibition districts of Atlanta honor of the ninetieth birthday of General Dow, which were to have been postponed until tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

General Dow, day after day, has been posted to the anniversary of the birth of General Dow, which were to have been postponed until tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

And yet it is a fact which we have seen demonstrated that the wind, or the hazy undulations of the atmosphere, which are the next thing to the wind, can be seen by the camera, and through the wonderful inventions of modern photography transferred to the printed page. Now, kind reader, please bear with us. We are telling you the truth. We have seen the wind! and we know where you can see it.

It requires very careful and expensive work to produce and print photograph so accurately that it will show the wind, but it can be done.

To convince you that we are not wild, or crazy, or visionary, we ask you to procure a copy of No. 3 of that splendid and beautiful work, "The Magic City," and turn to page 17 where you will find a remarkable example of what we are writing about. It is indeed, wonderful. Here, back of the Brazilian pyramid, and toward the top of the building, you will see the warm, hazy atmosphere photographed as clearly as you ever saw it on a summer's day.

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